er month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with neign postage added, \$3.08 (Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,

HEARD IN SILENCE

Representative Clark Attacks the

Memory of Pres dent Hayes.

MR. SULZER FOR BOER BELLIGERENCY

Introducing Resolution of Recog-

Upon a pro forma amendment, Mr. Gros-

of the statements made by Mr. Bailey yes-terday. He wondered, he said, whether if

the democratic party had been successful in '96 and a free coinage bill had been en-

acted the tide of gold which had flowed

into this country to stimulate industry

would have come. He had read a quotation

elections.

Mr. Mahon (Pa.) criticised Mr. Bailey for

gigantic money trust. This trust, he ared, was at the foundation of the alli-between Great Britain and the United

republicans isseed this utterance

History of the National Debt.

Mr. Grow (Pa.) in speaking for the bill

gave an interesting resume of the history

of the national debt to show that the pleder

of the government to pay its bonds and

redeem the greenbacks in "coin" meant

'gold."

Mr. Carmack (Tenn.) said he did not be-lieve that it was ever intended by this bill to strengthen and reform the currency. The real purpose was to make all govern-ment obligations payable in gold.

The debate was enlivened at this point by a bout between Mr. Brown (Ohio) and Mr Clark (Mo.). The former resented what he

Denunciation Received in Silence.

can make anything of me let them

on both sides of the House

The resolution is as follows:

Mr. Clark's words were received in silence

To Recognize Boers' Belligerency.

duced a joint resolution declaring that a

The resolution is as follows:
"Joint resolution, declaring that a state
of public war exists between Great Britain
and the Transvaal republic, and that belligerent rights be accorded to the Trans-

vani government.
"Resolved by the Senate and House of

are making a brave and gallant fight

against great odds for their homes, their

Representative Sulzer of New York intro-

ar exists in South Africa and ac-

In reply Mr. Clark declared that Mr

or (Ohio) got the floor to reply to some

TWO CENTS.

No. 14,602.

Aguinaldo Too Fleet for the 33d Infantry's Major.

MANILA December 16.-Major Peyton C. March of the 33d Infantry has abandone his pursuit of Aguiraldo, and has reached Bagnen, in the heart of the Grand Cor dillera, where the range is 16,000 feet high and where food is scarce and travel almost

CONDEMNS BRITISH METHODS From native couriers and Spanish prison ers it was learned that Aguinaldo left Pontac, in the province of the same name. The general debate upon the currency bill closed yesterday, and today the bill was with three women and two soldiers, three read for amendment under the five-minute days ago, and headed southward, evidently for Bayombong, in the province of New Vizcaya, where, it is thought, he may en-The clerk then entered upon the reading

the Americans. Major March's command was depleted 20

Major March's command was depleted 20 per term by the two days' march from Cervantes to Bagnen, so he returned to Cervantes December 10. Scattered bands of Macabebes, which have been operating in the north, are being collected with the intention of sending them back to Manila, as there is much sickness among them, and they are unfit for further mountain work. further mountain work.

Lieutenant Chadwick, commanding thirty

would have come. He had read a quotation from a speech made by Mr. Balley during the debate upon the Dingley bill, predicting that if that bill failed to bring prosperity the republicans would not live long enough to secure an audience from the people upon the proposition that they could be made happy by increased taxation. In view of that prophery Mr. Grosvenor thought the republicans could view with equanimity Mr. Bailey's forebodings of yesterday.

"There is hope for us yet," said he, amid republican laughter and applause.

Mr. Clark (Mo.) made an amusing speech, poking fun at 'he republicans for their efforts to secure consolation from the late elections. Macabebes, visited the mountain town of Pamposa and received the surrender of a company of insurgents, including three of company of insurgents, including three of-ficers, with their arms and ammunition. Genera Concepcion and other Filipino of-ficers who have surrendered have been taken to Vigan. Concepcion, who is cheer-ful, insists that the insurgent organization will be maintained, even in the districts where the Americans are operating, also claiming that the Filipino leaders can use the troops whenever they desire. He sug-gests that the only method of terminating the war is the capture of Aguinaldo and the obtaining of an order from him for the troops to surrender their arms. But the troops to surrender their arms. But Concepcion believes Aguinaldo will never not frankly admitting, as Mr. Sibiey (Pa.) had done, that the return of prosperity was due to the restoration of the republican be captured

DECEIVING THE NATIVES.

due to the restoration of the republican party to power.

Mr. Levy (N. Y.) announced his intention of voting for the bill, although he did not agree with some of its provisions.

His voice was scarcely audible, and he could be heard with great difficulty. The trend of his regument seemed to be that the prosperity of Yew York depended upon the use of the world's money and upon New York's prosperity depended the prosperity of the country. He argued the passage of the bill would remove the money question from politike a d in conclusion appealed to the western and southern democrats to stand by the eastern democracy.

Mr. Fitzgerail (N. Y.) announced his intention of voting for the bill, but bitterly denounced its banking features. He had no apolity to make for his advocacy of the gold standard, as said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gastronomic performance of some of the republicans on the other side. He had always favored the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gastronomic performance of some of the republicans on the other side. He had always favored the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gastronomic performance of some of the republicans on the other side. He had always favored the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not obliked to execute the gold standard, are said. In doing so he was not

Wins the Long Race by the Sucz Canal

The Brooklyn arrived at Manila today, The republicans jeered this utterance. The democrate gave Mr. Glynn (N. Y.) a round of applianse when he announced that he would keep step with the national democracy and vote against the bill. The measure, he said, was inconsistent in its terms and "a play to the galleries" to serure the backing of the wealth of the country in the sext campaign. There were, he bought, some good features in the bill which he would vote for if he could do so. But as a whole it did not meet his views and he would vote against it. winning easily the long race from this country which she has been running with the New Orleans. The New Orleans sailed from Singapore today for Manila, so that she is about four days behind the Brooklyn. The following are the dates of departure for Manila of the five warships sent from this country in October to reinforce Wat-The Newark arrived at Manila November 25, three weeks ago today.

October 14-Nashville left San Juan, Por-

October 18—Brooklyn left Hampton Roads, October 17—Marietta left Norfolk. October 18—Newark left San Francisco. October 21—New Orleans left New York. All but the Newark salled for Mania by

the eastern or Suez canal route, which is nearly twice as long as the route from San Francisco to Manila. The distance from Francisco to Manila. The distance from San Francisco to Manila via Yokohama is 6.306 miles; that from Hampton Roads to Manila by way of Suez canal, 11,693 miles The Time of the New Orleans.

Though the Brooklyn is now about fou Clark (Mo.). The former resented what he regarded as a slight put upon the memory of the late President Hayes in some remarks made by Mr. Clark earlier in the day. Mr. Brown paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Hayes, recounting his distinguished service during the war, his elevation to high office in his state and to the presidency, the purity of his private life and the iniversal esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. r five days ahead of the New Orleans, it is pointed out at the Navy Department that unless something befalls the New Orlean before she reaches Manila from Singapor she will actually have made the trip from the United States to Manila in the same of even less time than the larger cruiser. The Brooklyn sailed from Fort Monroe on her as a "counterfeit President," for

even less time than the larger cruser. The Brooklyn salled from Fort Monroe on her long voyage October 16, and it was five days later (October 21) when the New Orleans got away from New York, so that the elapsed time occupied in the voyage, allowing the New Orleans five days to make the run from Singapore to Manila, will be about the same in each case.

The Brooklyn may be taken by Admiral Watson for his flagship, being the best flagship in the American navy, so far as accommodations are concerned, and especially comfortable compared to other steel ships in tropical climates. Captain Jewell, who took her out from this country, has been relieved at his own request from the command and ordered to return to the United States. He has completed his tour of sea service, and will give place to Captain C. M. Thomas, in command of the Brooklyn. Captain Thomas will sall on January 6 for his station. whom he had a supreme contempt, even though he was dend. "He stole the presi-dency," said he savagely. "The greatest crime in the ide of time; I wish he could stime in the ide of time. I was a scorn of have lived forever and borne the scorn of decent men to the end of the world. His sepulcher should bear the words 'This man was guilty of the monumental crime against human liberty.' Now," concluded Mr. Clark, as he retired to his seat, "if they his station.

Arrangements have been made to send 48th Volunteer Infantry (colored) to cording belligerent rights to the Transvaal Manila on the transport Grant, which is now undergoing repairs at San Francisco It is expected that she will sail next week It is expected that she will sail next week. The 48th Infantry has been quarantined for several weeks on account of smallpox, but the disease has now entirely disappeared. The 48th is the only volunteer regiment not in the Philippines or on the way there. The War Department was notified this morning that the transport Logan, with Col. Richmond and the 41st Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Aden at noon today. All on board are reported well. The Logan left New York November 20 for the Philippines.

Returning Soldiers to Snata. "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the government of the United States recognizes a condition of public war between the government of Great Britam and the government of the republic of the Transvaal, and the United States of America hereby declare that they will maintain a condition of strict neu-trality between the centending powers and accord to each all the rights of belilgerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Returning Soldiers to Spain.

Under the terms of the treaty of peac with Spain, the United States agreed to send home all the sodiers of the Spanish army held in captivity by the insurgents in the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of \$1.500,000 to carry out that purpose. Already about 9,000 Spanish soldiers, officers and men, have been sent-back to Spain by the United States under a contract with the Ceballos Transportation Company, a Spanish corporation, at an expense of about \$850,000. Under the contract, the United States paid the transportation Company \$73.75 for each soldier, and \$215 for each officer transported.

The recent successful operations of General Otis have resulted in the release of about 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners. As a result of recent conferences between the President, the Secretary of War, the adjutant general and the quartermaster general Otis to contract with the Caballos Company for the return of these soldiers to Spain at the rates previously agreed upon. There is \$650,000 available for this service. propriation of \$1,500,000 to carry out that

against great odds for their homes, their firesides and their liberties. We should not secretly or openly help Great Britain to their disadvantage. We should accord the Boers all the rights of belligerents. I want to see the Boers win and I hope they will. I am opposed to the pig-sticking mode of warfare Great Britain is carrying on. If what I read in the papers is true, this cruelty and inhumanity puts England beyond the pale of civilization.

"I shall do all in my power to pass this resolution. It will come up in the House, and I want to go on record in favor of the Boers and their republic and against England or any Anglo-American alliance, expressed or implied."

Col. Volkmar's Case.

The retiring board in the case of Colone W. J. Volkmar of the adjutant general's department has decided that he is qualified for further service, consequently he will not be placed on the retired list, as has been thought likely.

MARCH GIVES UP THE CHASE BOSTON BANK FAILS MR.

Broadway National in Hands of Arguments Heard by the Senate President Escorts Mrs. Hobart to Government Officials.

CAUSED BY THE SQUIRE FAILURE VALIDITY OF GOVERNOR'S ACTION PARDONS WANTED FOR SOLDIERS

Excitement in Financial Circles Lively Colloquy Between Senator Senators Ask a Promotion for Followed Announcement.

BOSTON, December '6.—As a result of the failure of the John P. Squire Company corporation) of Cambridge for \$3,000,000 which was announced late yesterday afternoon, the Broadway National Bank here, in which the Squires were largely interested, did not open its doors today, and a notice at the entrance stated that the af-fairs of the bank were in the hands of the controller of the currency.

The news that the bank had closed caused considerable excitement in financial circles, which had not entirely recovered from the disturbance occasioned by the announcement Thursday that the Globe National Bank had been given credit by the clearing house to the extent of \$300,000.

Wild Rumors Afloat. It did not take long for the news of the trouble to circulate widely, and all sorts of wild rumors were set affoat. These reports made mention of other banks with which the Squires were connected, and one or two institutions which it was said would be most likely to feel the influence of the disturbance. For an hour these conditions prevailed, but as one after the other of the

prevailed, but as one after the other of the banks mentioned were found to be doing businers as usual, the agitation began to subside, and by 1 o'clock affairs apparently had resumed their normal state.

The Broadway National Bank is located at the corner of Milk and Arch streets, Roswell C. Downer is its president, and Frank O. Squire, president and manager of the John P. Squire Cempany, is vice president. When it became known yesterday that the Squire firm was in trouble, the clearing house took up the question of giving assistance to the Broadway National Bank. After an investigation, which was not completed until last evening, it was decided to take no action.

Controller Dawes Notified.

Controller Dawes Notified.

The officials of the bank at once entered into communication with Controller Dawes. with the result that the institution was turned over into the controller's hands, Bank Examiner Wing being designated as temporary receiver.

The Broadway National Bank was fricorporated in 1833. Its last statement, preented at the close of business December 9, showed the following figures: Capital, \$200, 060; loans, \$1,905,000; circulation, \$45,000; individual deposits, \$2,348,000; due banks, \$131,000; due from reserve agents, \$274,000; expenses, clearing house, \$273,000; due from banks, \$188,000; 5 per cent funds, \$2,250; legal tender, \$158,000; specie, \$113,000. Besides President Downer and Vice Presi-dent Squire, the directors of the bank in-clude Henry L. Lawrence, John J. Graham and Frank W. Downer.

No other Fallures Expected.

Members of the clearing house committee refused to discuss the Broadway Bank ruestion today. It seemed to be the opinion among bankers that no important failures would follow the closing of the insti-

The city of Boston was a depositor in the Broadway National, and \$97,000 of city money is tied up.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts also had a deposit in the bank amounting to about \$50,000.

Controller Dawes of the treasury last night ordered the doors of the Broadway National Bank of Boston closed. It was placed in the hands of Daniel G. Wing, na-tional bank examiner, as temporary re-ceiver.

INTERRING MAINE'S DEAD.

Government Bears Cost When Buried Only at Arlington.

The controller of the treasury, in answer to a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, says that under the act authorizing the interment in this country of the remains of hose who perished in the sinking of the battle ship Maine, the cost of the interment at Arlington cemetery shall be borne by the government. Where relatives desire the remains to be buried elsewhere the cost of actual interment must be borne by the persons having the change made. The government is authorized to transmit the re-mains to the point of burial at its own expense, but the expense then ceases, except where the interment takes place in Arlington, where the government owns the cer

Lieut, Brumby Worse. The condition of Lieut, Brumby was reported as slightly changed for the worse

A Translator Wanted. The Secretary of State has asked Congress for an additional translator in the department, who is familiar with nine lan-guages. The compensation is \$2,100 per

Promotion of J. T. Bivins. Mr. J. T. Bivins has been appointed chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau. Treasary Department. Mr. Bivins has been confidential clerk to the commissioners of internal revenue during the last twenty years, and his promotion was made because of his special fitness for the position. During the absence of Chief Clerk Bliss, who died a few days ago, Mr. Blvins acted as chief clerk. His promotion is from \$1,890 to \$2,500.

According to Vice Consul Morrison, at Dawson City, the Klondike should be as easily able to produce its own vegetables states. Grain has done remarkably at Dawson during the year, strawberries, currants and the like grow wild, and small

command of the Michigan and ordered him to duty in charge of the fifteenth lighthouse district has been revoked, and Lieutenant Commander J. M. Helm has been ordered to take charge of the district. Capt. T. F. Jewell has been detached from command of the Brooklyn, and or-

from command of the Brownyn, and dered home on waiting orders.

Capt. V. Stirling to duty in charge of the firth lighthouse district at Baltimore, Md. Capt. A. S. Snow to additional duty as chief of staff, north Atlantic station.

Lieutenant Commander W. B. Caperton chief of staff, north Atlantic station.
Lieutenant Commander W. B. Caperton
to the Norfolk navy yard.
Lieutenant Commander W. P. Day and
Lieut. R. O. Bitler to the Vixen.
Lieut. A. G. Kavanaugh to the IndependQUAY'S CASE AT THE WHITE HOUSE MR. WILSON MAY RESIGN EMPIRE IN DANGER

Elections Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1899-TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

Penrose and Counsel.

Great interest was manifested this morn ing in the arguments before the Senate committee on privileges and elections or the subject of ex-Senator Quay's right to a seat in the Senate by virtue of an ap-pointment by the governor after the legislature had failed to elect. The committee met a few minutes after 10 o'cleck, Senator Chandler presiding and Senators Pritchard Burrows, Harris, Turley, Pettus, Hoar and McComas of the committee being present.
Senator Penrose and a number of friends of Mr. Quay were also present. Ex-Senator Edmunds, Mr. Hampton S

peared for the remonstrants and State Attorney General Eikins appeared in defense of Mr. Quay's right to a seat. Mr. W. J. Brenner appeared as representative of the democrats entering remonstrance to Mr. Quay's appointment.
Mr. Elkins made the opening argument, being given an hour and a half to open, while two hours were given to the remonstrants, with another half hour for Mr. Quay's side at the close.

Carson and George Wharton Pepper ap-

In Mr. Quay's Behalf.

Mr. Elkins said he appeared before the committee as the legal officer of the comnonwealth of Pennsylvania, in appeal for what they thought to be a right, to the full representation in the Senate. He stated the fact of the expiration of Mr. Quay's the fact of the expiration of Mr. Quay's term; the meeting of the legislature; its duration and the circumstances attending the failure to elect a sensior. He said that Mr. Quay was nominated by the republican members of the legislature and this was noted to the complete of the sension of the legislature.

made unanimous.

The time of adjournment of the legislature had been fixed in advance for the 20th of April, and on the acrival of that date the legislature was compelled to adjourn. The legislature falled to elect, and on the The legislature falled to elect, and on the 21st of April, the legislature then having adjourned, the governor appointed Mr. Quay to fill the vacancy. He was here, he said, to sustain as well as he could the proposition that Pennsylvania was entitled to full representation in the Senate. This he expected to be able to do through the reading of chaise 2, section 3, article 1, of the Constitution and by the weight of authority as to the proper interpretation to thority as to the proper interpretation to be put upon the words "by resignation or to hotherwise," which he contended included ord. ll vacancies occurring in any manner so-

By the recognized rules of construction By the recognized rules of construction and a line of precedent in the Supreme Court of the United States and the supreme courts of states, he thought it could be shown that the proper interpretation to put upon the provision for appointments to fill vacancies was the right to fill the vacancy temporarily at any time it might exist in the absence of the legislature. He must confess that the particular clause of the Constitution under which this appointment had been made had not been interpreted by the Supreme Court, but there had been interpretations which clearly indicated the interpretation that should be put upon this clause.

Opinions and Decisions Quoted. He then quoted decisions and opinions of Attorneys General as to the interpretation

of the words "that may happen" and the constitutional provision for the filling of offices by federal appointment during the recess of the United States Senate. He cited the opinion of Attorney General Wirt, Attorney General Taney and others on the questions of federal executive appointments to show that the interpretation to be put upon the words "that may happen" in the provision of federal vacancies that may happen should be the same as if the phrase used had been "if there happens to be a vacancy during a recess of the Senate," He argued that upon this theory of interpretation an application of the line of reasoning warranted the construction being put upon the clause of the Constitution relating to filling vacancies in the Senate that the right to fill vacancies that happened to exist during cited the opinion of Attorney General Wirt. vacancies that happened to exist during the recess of the legislature by reason of

the recess of the legislature by reason of resignation or otherwise, regardless of whether or not the vacancy had also existed during a session of the legislature. The word "happens," he said, had been interpreted to mean "happens to exist," and he thought there could be no doubt that a vacancy did "happen to exist," in the senatorship from Pennsylvania after the legislature had adjourned.

Mr. Elkins argued that it was clearly the intention of the framers of the Constitution to provide against the continuance of vacancies in the United States Senate, and that it was for this purpose that provision was made for appointments by the governor of the state when a vacancy occurred during the recess of the state legislature. during the .ecess of the state legislature He asked what possible difference could it make to the people of a great common-wealth how the vacancy had occurred.

Some Questions Asked. Mr. Turley interrupted Mr. Elkins to ask f he would hold that the governor of Pennsylvania could again fill the vacancy if the next legislature should fail to elect a sen

Mr. Elkins said he did held that the gov ernor could, under that circumstance make an appointment again to fill the nev

vacancy. Senator Burrows asked if, in the case of a new state admitted to the Union not having yet had a meeting of the legislature of the legislature having falled to elect one of

Mr. Elkins argued that the manner and circumstances under which the vacancy occurred did not effect the flovernor's right to make an appointment. He said that in the history of the Senate there had been 156 vacancies in the Senate there had been 156 vacancies in the Senate filled by appointment of state executives. Of these vacancies 64 were by reason of resignation, 67 by reason of death, 3 by reason of expulsion, 1 by reason of refusal to serve and 1 by reason of hedding other office. Twenty vacancies were by reason of expiration of term and non-election by legislature, and of these 20 14 had been given their seats under governors' appointment, while 6 had been denied the seats.

At the conclusion of Mr. Elkins' argument the committee took a five-minute recess.

the Railway Station.

Col. Long.

LAST PUBLIC STATEMENT POINTS ON BOTH SIDES FIRST BILL SIGNED

Notwithstanding his reception room was crowded with statesmen and other visitors waiting to see him this morning, President McKinley left his office and went to the former home of Vice President Hobart, where he found Mrs., Hobart and accompanied her to the depot to depart for her home in New Jersey. Mrs. Hobart has been here several days closing up some business in connection with her home on Lafayette square. The President was too busy to see and talk with her except for a few minutes at the White House two or three days ago. He had the White House carriage call for him shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and went for Mrs. Hobart, returning to his office after seeing her on board the train.

The President found a big gathering of official visitors, and was kept busy re-ceiving and talking with them.

Pardons Wanted for Soldiers. Among the first visitors were the Minn sota members of Congress, headed by Sen-ators Davis and Neison. Seven soldiers of the 15th Minnesota Volunteer Regiment are at St. Augustine, Fla., for mutinous con at St. Augustine, Fla., for mutinous conduct at the camp at Augusta, Ga., nearly a year ago. A private of the regiment was killed in a saloon by a saloon keeper, and many of the members of the regiment attempted revenge. They broke into the magazine, left camp and threatened trouble in the city of Augusta. The mutinous soldiers were rounded up by cavairy and put under arrest, later being convicted by court-martial. The pardon of these men was asked by the delegation, who think the soldiers have been sufficiently punished. The President said he would take the matter under consideration. ter under consideration

A Promotion Asked.

Senators Perkins, Foster, McBride, Car er and Hansbrough, Representative Kahi and other prominent men of the Pacific coast saw the President and requested tha Col. Oscar F. Long, formerly of the Cavalry, be made a brigadier general. Long is the assistant quartermaster general at the San Francisco camp, and is said to have made an extremely creditable rec

A Vice Presidential Candidate.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff of New ork, who is understood to have the mos earnest aspirations for the republican vicpresidential nomination, was at the White House today to ask the appointment of | Sherwood Whipple, a son of Gen. Whipple sherwood whippie, a son of Gen. Whippie, as a cadet in West Point. It is declared that Mr. Woodruff is the choice of Senator Platt and the New York organization, and that he would undoubtedly be the next running mate of President McKinley, if the latter did not desire Secretary Root for the position. It is generally recognized that the President will practically select his own running mate. unning mate.

Some Other Callers.

Representative Dovener called on the President with several West Virginian who wanted to ask the appointment of J F. Williams as a chaplain in the navy. Senator Hawley called and introduced blind ford, Conn., who is to talk at the Metro politan Church tomorrow night on the su ject of the many new avenues opening for the blind. The President was interested in his caller. Mr. Cleveland, although blind

ple.
Senators Allison and Elkins and Representatives Foes, Grout and Walker wern among other callers, Ex-Mayor Malster of Baltimore and Ferdinand Peck, commissioner to Paris, also called. The First Bill Signed. The first act of this session of Congress was signed by the President today. It was

o pay the December salaries of Senate and House employes before Christmas,

A Criminal's Christmas Present. John S. Hoshall, who pleaded guilty it Baltimore in April last to forging money orders and was sentenced to one year in Baltimore jail, will be free on Christman eve day. The President today commuted his sentence to expire December 24

NEW YORK SAILS TODAY.

dmiral Farquhar Will Cruise Among West Indies. NEW YORK, December 16.-The United

States cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Farquhar, started on her cruise in the West Indies today. The New York will first touch at San Do mingo City, and afterwards will visit at

ther ports in the West Indies. The De troit and Machias will join the New York roit and Machas will join the New York t San Domingo City. Other vessels which will be a part of the quadron later are the battle ships Ken-ucky, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Alabama and Texas, besides several smaller vessels.

Gold Going Out to Europe. NEW YORK, December 16.-Muller chaal & Co. shipped \$250,000 gold to Eu-

rope today. Baring, Magoun & Co., have increased their engagement to \$1,000,000 Total thus far engaged, \$2,500,000. Steamship Arrivals.

At New York-Karamania, from Naples tc.; Stuttgart, from Bremen. Hernandez's Troops Defeated.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, December 16. -(Via Haytian cable)-The government

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 16,-Philip H. Bruck, former mayor of Columbus, has made an assignment to J. N. Turner. The assets are placed at \$77,000 and liabilities at about \$60,000.

Death of Josiah Browne.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Josiah Browne, the secretary and treasurer of the American Tobacco Company, died at hi home in Paterson, N. J., today, from ty phoid fever. He was forty-five years old. Land Sold to the Government.

The Cedar Grove property opposite the Norfolk navy yard, for the purchase

Possibility of the Secretary of Agriculture Leaving the Cabinet.

His Health Has Not Been Good and His Physicians Advise Absolute Rest.

Unless his health materially improves Secretary James Wilson of the Agricultu ral Department will resign from the cabinet. For some time past Secretary Wilson has suffered from an affection of the heart, and a short time ago had a severe attack. He made up his mind then to retire from public life and had a long talk with the President, during which he stated his desire to leave the cabinet. The President, it is stated, prevailed upon him to recon sider, and the Secretary promised to defer his retirement, adding, however, that should his health continue poor he would immediately sever his connection with the

Advice of His Physicians. It is not known exactly what the nature of the Secretary's ailment is, although it is some heart affection. When the Secre ary suffered the last attack he was pros trated for several days and his physicians insisted upon absolute rest and freedom usisted upon absolute rest and freedom from business cares. The Secretary is an indefatigable worker and is constantly at his desk, giving the details of his large department his personal attention. He takes the greatest interest in the welfare of the farmers and his branch of the government service has become almost a part of his very existence.

Led an Active Life.

Secretary Wilson has had a busy life He came to this country from Avrshire Scotland, where he was born, in 1835, and settled in Connecticut in 1852. Three years serving terms of from one to seven years later he removed to Iowa, locating in Tama county, and became a farmer. Early in county, and became a farmer. Early in life he evinced a fondness for politics and served in the state legislature. He came to Congress in 1872 and served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Congresses. During the four years he was out of Congress he served as railroad commissioner. For the past six years lie has been director of the agricultural experimenting station and professor of agriculture in the college at Ames He was confirmed Secretary of Agriculture March 5, 1897.

CANADA'S PROSPECTIVE ACTION. Legislation to Prevent Exportation of Nickel Ores.

From two of its consular officers, Consul Jeneral Turner at Ottawa, and Commercial Agent Shotts at Sault Ste. Marie, the State Department has received reports of intendd action by the Canadian government to ickel matte, which, they say, will have most important and disastrous results upon the nickel mining industry in Canada. Incidentally, because of the large consump-tion of nickel by the United States govern nent in the manufacture of armor plate,

ment in the manufacture of armor plate, the price of the raw material will be unfavorably affected, and the refining industry, now confined to the United States, will be seriously injured.

The expressed purpose of the Canadian order is to compel reduction of the ores and the refining of the nickel to be done entirely in Canada, as about two-thirds of the value of the metal is now consumed outside the Dominion in tness charges. Predicted effects of the order are the stoppage of all prospecting for new mines, preventing the working of those applied for, but not patented, and serious retardation of the general development of the mineral deposits.

CUBANS TO BE RECRUITED.

It is Expected That Several Regiments Will Be Raised on the Island. It is expected that several regiments will

tives to relieve our troops so that they may Jack and the Stars and Stripes" as evidence be sent to the Philippines to replace returning soldiers. The Cubans have been found anxious to enlist in our service and are believed to be capable of performing military service in a proper manner. A num-ber of applications have been received at the War Department from officers of the army for appointments in these regiments, and it is probable that the colonels will be and it is probable that the colonels will be selected from captains of the line who have had some experience in Cuba and who have an intimate knowledge of the Spanish lan-guage. The junior officers are likely to be taken from among our non-commissioned officers and from civil life. The organiza-tion of the regiments will be arranged in detail very soon. etail very soon.

STREET DUEL IN BALTIMORE. 'wo Colored Ice Cream Makers Resort to Firearms. BALTIMORE, December 16.—Geo. Doug-

las and Andrew Smith, colored, ice cream makers, quarreled and decided to settle their differences with pistols at ten paces The dueling ground selected was the rear The dueling ground selected was the rear of 921 Madison avenue, where both were employed. After exchanging half a dozen Shots Smith's weapon was shot from his hand and he was placed hors du combat. He sought shelter in one of the sheds attached to the place, where he remained until the police arrived and took the cambatants to the Northwestern police station. They will answer to the charge of trying to kill each other in the criminal court.

Kid Parker Knocks Turner Out SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.-"Kid" Parker, a light weight of Denver, last Parker, a lightweight of Denver, last ward's pavilion, knocked out Rufe Turner, colored, of Stockton, Cal., in the ninth of what was scheduled to be a twenty-round

November's Receipts in Porte Rico. The War Department gave out the statement today that the total receipts for th Island of Porto Rico for the month of N vember, 1899, were \$123,695.01. The total receipts from all sources from date of American occupation to November 30, 1899;

American occupation to the second series \$2,369,449.12.

The receipts for November, by items, were: Customs, \$79,567.68; postal receipts, \$69,139.69; internal revenue receipts, \$12,-125.71; miscellaneous receipts, \$22,858.93.

graphed the War Department that he has arranged to send the following troops on that station to the United States: Troops A, B, C and D, Sth. avairy, a total of six-ty-eight enlisted men, with Major Stanton and Lieutenants Donaldson, Dixon, Wil-liams and Lott; to go to Fort Riley, Kan., by way of New York. Captain Sayre will join the squadron at Fort Riley.

Troops E, F, G and H of the 10th Cavalry, numbering 400 enlisted men with 300 horses, and Captains Hunt, Ayres and horses, and Captains Hunt, Ayres and Carlton, and Lieutenants Whitehead and Whiteside will be sent to Galveston for distribution along the Mexican frontier. It is expected that the 15th Infantry will leave Cuba about the 30th instant. That regiment will go to New York, and be distributed between Governor's Island and Piattsburg, N. Y.

T. Barnum.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

The Road to Fortune is through Printer's Ink .- P.

Pessimistic Sentiment in London Over General Buller's Defeat.

PANIC ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Special Meeting of Cabinet Call-

ed to Consider Crisis.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

LONDON, December 16 .- As might have been expected, the desperate state of the British arms in South Africa, as revealed by the defeat of General Buller at Tugela iver, where, at one stroke, he lost treble the number of guns Wellington left in the hands of Napoleon during the six years fighting in the peninsula, while adding to the determination of the authorities to send every available man to the front, caused omething in the nature of a momentary

It is long since the tone of the news papers and the comment in the clubs and other resorts has been so chastened and pessimistic. Some of the comments go so far as to say the crisis is so far-reaching that Great Britain stands "where she stood over a century back, when the American colonists, men of British and Dutch blood, were in arms."

A hastily summoned meeting of the cabi-net was held at the foreign office this afternoon for the purpose of dealing with the

Panie on Stock Exchange.

The news of the defeat of Gen. Buller at Tugela river caused a momentary panic on the stock exchange here today, where there was intense excitement in all departments. Inamediately after the opening jobbers started realizing, and all prices opened from one to six points below the closing prices of yesterday, consols being down 14. Rand mines were heavily affected, starting at 33, as against yesterday evening's closing price of 38%. Debeers opened at 23%, as against 27; Chartereds at 3, as against 3%, and gold fields at 5%, as against 7 5-16. Americans were very flat, and were freely offered by local and continental holders at prices which they found difficulty in obtaining. Foreigners moved in sympathy with the other securities. Parisian stocks, however, held their own comparatively well.

After the first rush the market steadied somewhat; still speculators were reluctant to engage in fresh commitments, confining themselves to the closing of open accounts The market views of the situation are of the most serious character, both politi-cally and monetarily, the latter mainly beause a fresh defeat of the British tro will delay longer the supply of South Af-

rican gold. Two unimportant failures were announced

early in the day. Fing Presented to the Maine. The West India docks were gay this af-ernoon with about 6,000 prominent people present, including a number of royal per-sonages, on the occasion of the presentation of the queen's flag to the American hospital ship Maine. The Duke of Connaught, surrounded by the ladies of the committee, on the poopdeck, presented the flag to Lady Randolph Churchill. He said that in the name of the queen he thanked the American men and women "here and on the other sile" who had "so nobly contrib uted to help the English sick and wounded." The duke also referred to

of affection existing between the two coun-Lady Randolph Churchill replied, thank-Lady Randolph Churchill repiled, thankling the queen and the Duke of Connaught.

The bishop of Islington blessed the ship
and the flag was hoisted by the duke. After
several unsuccessful tugs he broke out the
stops and an immense union jack, with a
red cross in its center, flew out in the sunships. The "Star Searched Repres" shine. The "Star Spangied Banner" and "God Save the Queen" were played by the Scots Guard Band. The crowds cheered Scots Guard Baad. The crowds cheered and the dockers clustered along the river banks joined in applause. Lady Randolph called for three cheers for the Duke of Connaught, which were given heartily. The royal party included the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne. They drove away after naving inspected the Maine, which is expected to sail for South Africa in about a week.

occasion of a ship sailing under the Union

Rumor About Irish Troops Denied. In addition to the denial from Waterford abled yesterday to the Associated Press he commanding officer of the 1st Battalio of the Royal Irish Regiment at Aldersho or President Kruger and threw their rifle and accounterments into the river when eaving Waterford on their way to South

"The Royal Irish reservists arrived here complete as dispatched from Clonmel. There were no deficiencies in either men, arms or accounterments."

METHUEN'S LOSSES SWELL. Now Estimated That He Had 963 Men

LONDON, December 16.-The revised list of the British casualties at the battle of Magersfontein shows the total to be 963, of which number seventy were officers.

The Black Watch were the heaviest sufferers. Of the rank and file, forty-two were killed, 182 were wounded and 111 are miss-PRETORIA, Wednesday, December 13.— An official dispatch from the Modder river

"The Boers captured a great quantity of "The Boers captured a great quantity of loot, including 200 Lee-Metfords, cases of cartridges and hundreds of bayonets. "Great numbers of the British have retired from Two-Rivieren, in the direction of Belmont. The loss of the British was very great. There were heaps of dead on the field. The wounded are being attended to temporarily at Bisset's farm. The sappers and miners must have suffered severely.

erely.
"The Boers suffered heavy losses in horses. I cannot otherwise describe the battlefield than as a sad and terrible slaughter. Monday was, for us, a brilliant victory. It has infused new spirit into our men, and will enable them to achieve greater deads."

BULLER'S ACCOUNT OF FIGHT.

His Attack on Boers Failed in Every LONDON, December 16 .- The war office has received a dispatch announcing that General Buller has met with a serious reverse, losing eleven guns.

the Tugela river. Finding it impossible to effect his object, he ordered a retirement in order to avoid greater losses

ler's dispatch announcing his reverse; "CHIEVELY CAMP, December 15, 6:20

Argument in Remonstrance ence.
Ensign F. N. Freeman, from the Vixen to the Massachusetts. On their reassembling Mr. Hamilton L. (Continued on Second Page.) which \$145,000 was appropriated in the last naval appropriation bill, has been sold to the government for \$132,000.

test and remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war has been con-ducted by Great Britain, and the President roops yesterday completely defeated those Is hereby authorized to take such steps as may be expedient in his judgment to secure RETURNING FROM CUBA. of General Hernandez, near Tocuyo, a town in the state of Barquesimeto, thirty-four miles from Trujil o. ar observance of the laws of war as rec bgnized by all civilized nations, and brin Arranging to Send Troops to Fort always distinctions, but that he did not think that this distinction injured his ap-plication of the principle. Mr. Elkins argued that the manner and Riley, Kan. The order of the 11th instant which de-General Brooke, at Havana, has tele-Sympathy With Boers. ached Commander C. P. Perkins from Former Mayor of Columbus Fails. Mr. Suizer said of the resolution: "My empathy is with the heroic Boers. They